

Neuronal Damage Confirmed by 1H-MRS in Occipital Lobe Complex Partial Status Epilepticus

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A 74-year old woman presented with partial and secondarily generalized status epilepticus lasted for 11 days. Initially her seizures consisted of only unformed visual hallucination, which progressed to formed hallucinations, and then memory disturbance and GTCs. During the period of recurrent formed visual hallucinations, T2-weighted brain MRI revealed high signal intensities in the left occipital lobe. After intravenous phenytoin loading, she did not develop any further GTCs but visual hallucinations persisted. Follow-up MRI performed after complete recovery of seizures showed complete recovery of the previous focal lesions, however, 1H-MRS showed a significant decrease of NAA in the recovered area. These features suggested the neuronal loss in the area of seizure focus, despite the complete recovery of transient focal abnormalities in MRI. This case provides a supportive evidence of neuronal damage even in focal status epilepticus, which stress the importance of early treatment and EEG confirmation of the complete seizure control after the disappearance of clinically obvious seizures.

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Key Words : Occipital complex partial status epilepticus, Neuronal damage, 1H-MRS

가

(MRI : magnetic resonance imaging)

가 (1H-

MRS : proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy)

NAA(N-acetyl aspartate)

,¹⁻⁴

가,

가

^{1,2}

,⁵

가

가

가

⁵

74

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,

11

10-30

1

“

.”

9

(EEG)

8

“

.” “

가

.”

6

MRI

, T1

T2
가
(Figure 1-A, 1-B)
(Figure 1-C) 2
4
150/90mmHg, 90 / , 36.2
(post-ictal confusion)
11700/mm³, 15.0g/dl,
43.8%, 222000/ μ l, ESR
20mm/hr(<20), CRP 5.25mg/dl(<0.8)
가 가 , Ca, Mg,
, ANA, Anti-DNA, RF,
VDRL, FDP 242
mg/dl, AC/PC-2h 171/309, HbA1c 11.4mg%
가
170mmCSF, 46mg/dl, 114mg
/dl
Lorazepam 4mg EEG
(Figure 2)

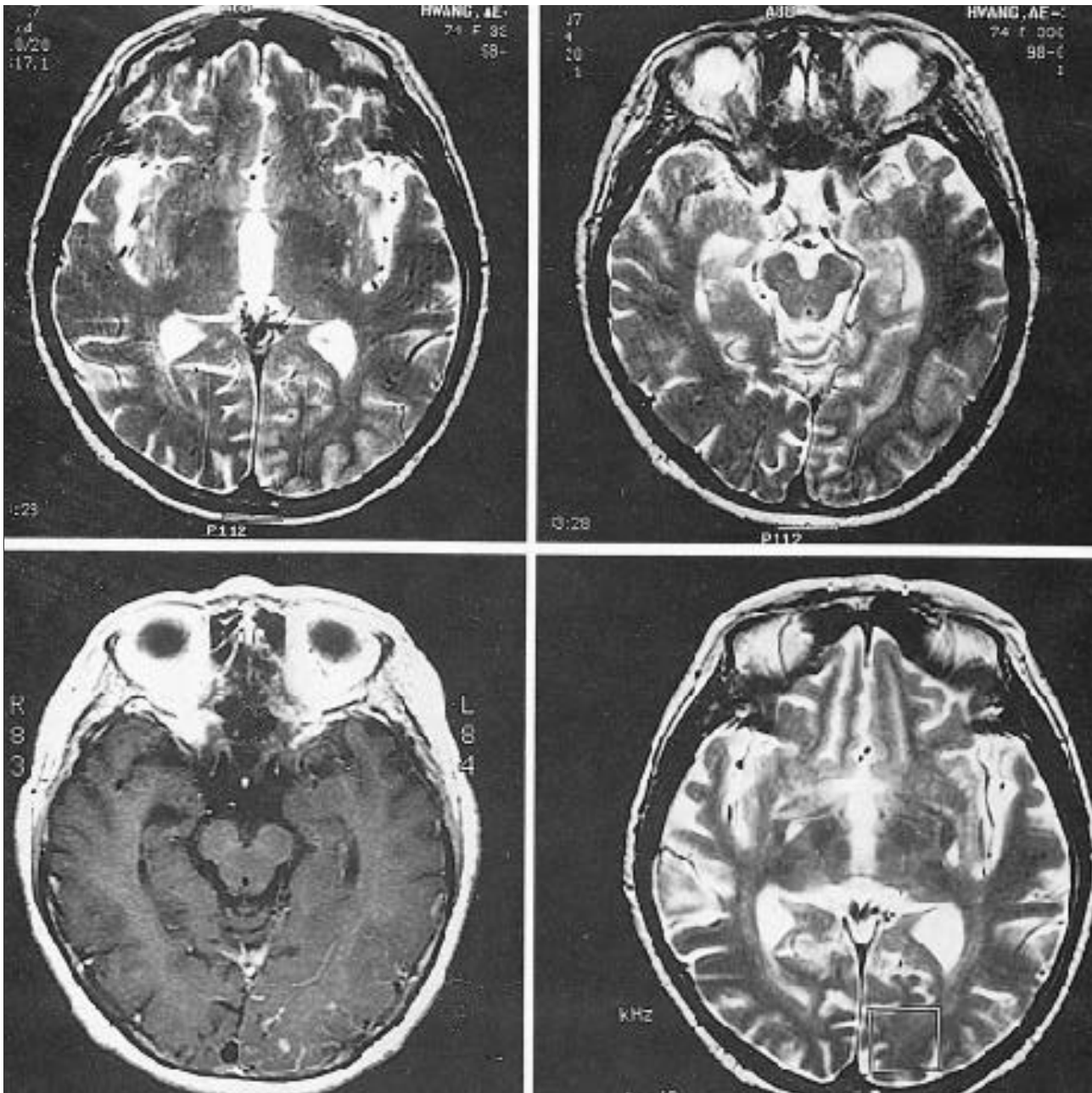


Figure 1. Axial brain MRI scan. Increased signal intensity in T2WI(A, B) and increased vascular enhancement(C) are noted in left occipital area during non-convulsive seizure attack. One month after seizure onset, the clinical seizure was controlled and the EEG had no more ictal, interictal discharge. In follow up T2W MRI after seizure control(D), there was no more signal abnormality.

Phenytoin (loading), oxcarbazepine 600mg, Valproic acid 600mg, EEG (posterior dominant rhythm) (delta slowing) SPECT (interictal) (ictal SPECT) (MMSE, mini-mental status examination) 19 20

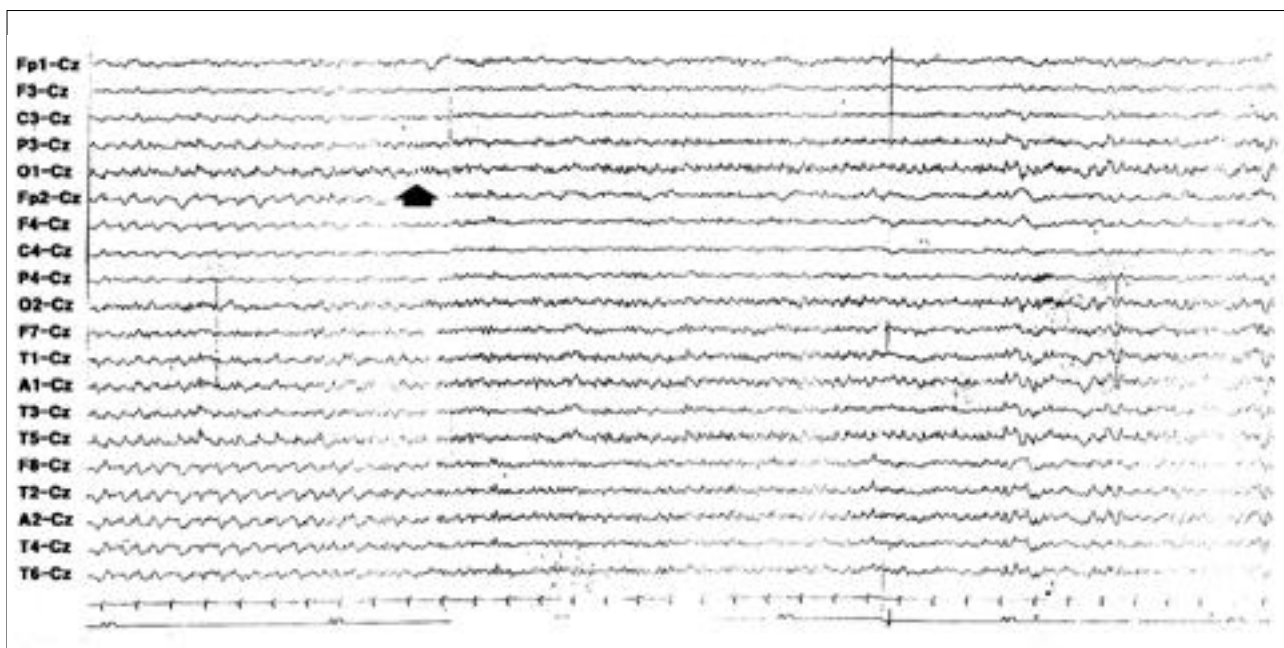


Figure 2. The EEG shows the high frequency epileptiform discharge evolving from the left occipital area (Arrow: starting point of epileptiform discharge).

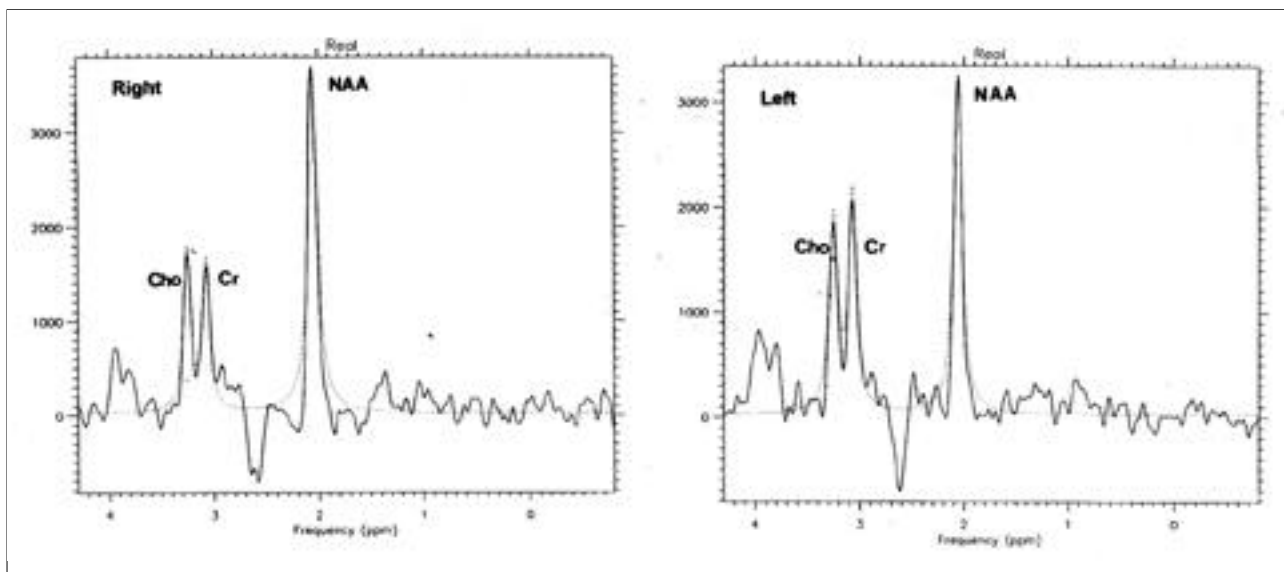


Figure 3. 1H-MRS finding using single voxel technique in both occipital area.

Table 1. Metabolite ratio of 1H-MRS in both occipital area

	RATIO		
	NAA/Cho	NAA/Cr	NAA/(Cho+Cr)
RIGHT	2.388	2.255	1.160
LEFT(ROI)	1.685	1.443	0.777

Single voxel 1H-MRS was performed on a GE 1.5 T SIGNA MRI/MRS system and analyzed by PRESS(TR 1500/ TE 272). Decreased NAA/Cho, NAA/Cr, NAA/(Cho+Cr) are noted in left occipital area, which indicate the neuronal damage ROI, region of interest; NAA, N-acetylaspartate; Cho, Choline; Cr, Phosphocreatine + Creatine

1 (1) MRI(T2-) 가 (Figure 1-D), 1H-MRS NAA 가 (Table 1, Figure 3).

(ictal amaurosis), 가 , 5 , 6-8 , MRI , inferior longitudinal fasciculus , 9 , 가 , Singh Strobos

가 , Singh Strobos

(hyponatremia)

가

(focal encephalitis), (cryptogenic angioma), 가 (RPLS, reversible posterior leukoencephalopathy)¹⁵

가 11

가

, MRI

¹⁶ RPLS

가

¹⁵ 가 , 150mmHg

가

shock

electrogenic

가, 가 가

MRS

NAA

MRI

1H-

NMDA
 glutamate, aspartate excitotoxic
 effect, free-radical, (apoptosis)
 19-21
 22,23
 Franz
 1H-MRS
 glutamate, glutamine 가
 cytotoxic effect
 NAA가
 5, 1H-MRS NAA
 NAA 가
 가
 1H-MRS
 가
 NAA가 가 24-26
 Franz가 5
 가
 1H-MRI
 NAA가
 Franz 1H-MRS
 NAA 가
 MRI
 가 vasogenic
 cytotoxic effect 가
 diffusion (diffusion
 weighted MRI)
 가
 가

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